

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

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NO. 323.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH

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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
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April 7, 1863-tf.

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May 13th, 1863-tf.

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Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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[Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

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March 16, 1863-tf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

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On and after Monday, March 28, 1864,
EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE
DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35 A. M.,
stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds,
Race Course, Brownsboro, and Bellevue.
Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all
stations) leaves Louisville at 4:30 P. M.,
leaves Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., and arrives
at Louisville at 8:00 A. M.

FRIIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lex-
ington Daily (Sundays excepted).
SAML. GILL, Sup't.
Monday, March 28, 1864-tf.

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Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

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ing.—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

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Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

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We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

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3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Donahue, August.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
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Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Tonguehony,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort,
Feb 2 twt. S. BLACK.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.

A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.
Frankfort, March 28, 1863-tf.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The Red River Expedition
Co-operative Naval Movements—Official Re-
port of Admiral Porter.
MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP CRICKET,
OFF ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA,
May 8, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor to inform you, in
my communication No. 106, of the sinking of
the Eastport while proceeding down to
Alexandria, caused by the explosion of a
torpedo under her bottom, and near her
bow. On hearing this bad news I proceeded
at once to the vessel and found her sunk
to the gun-deck, the water over it on one
side.

I saw that no time was to be lost, and
went to Alexandria, in hopes of finding one
of our steam pump-boats, then due. Lieut.
Commander Phelps had already sent a tug
down for the same purpose, and as I passed
over the falls, the pump-boat hove in sight
and proceeded on up. An hour after the
other boat came up, and I sent her up also,
being confident that the Eastport would
now be raised.

I had ordered all her guns taken out, and
all her ammunition transferred to other ves-
sels, which was done by the time I reached
her again, forty-eight hours after the pump-
boats went up.

I was detained a day in Alexandria, mak-
ing a different disposition of the vessels in
the Mississippi, owing to the report of the
capture of Fort Pillow by the rebels. I
sent some of the navy iron-clads up there
with orders to remain, and also changed the
destination of various vessels in the differ-
ent rivers.

When I returned to the Eastport, I found
her in a fair way of being afloat, though all
the heavy steam-pumps together, did not do
more than slightly decrease the water. The
leak had to be stopped by bulkheading.
Lieutenant Commander Phelps went to
work vigorously to endeavor to save his ves-
sel, and he was seconded by his officers and
crew. I don't think I ever witnessed harder
work than was performed by the officers
and crew of the Eastport, and it seemed to
be the determination of all on board that
she should not fall into the hands of the
enemy, if it could be helped.

I felt confident that the Eastport would
be saved, if time permitted, but I had a faint
idea that our army was about to fall back on
Alexandria, when it would become neces-
sary to destroy the Eastport, or perhaps lose
some other vessels.

On my arrival at Grand Ecote I found
that preparations were making to move the
army in the direction of Alexandria, and I
ordered the large vessels at once below the
bars, with orders to proceed slowly to Alex-
andria, keeping with the lighter draft ves-
sels to cover the land forces, and give pro-
tection to the transports.

The day after my return to Grand Ecote,
orders were issued for the army to move to
Alexandria. The Eastport was not yet
afloat, and I thought our chance of saving
her very small, unless we were certain of
having no enemy to annoy us after the army
left. On the 20th of April, I went down to
the Eastport again, and after informing her
commander how matters stood, we concluded
that it was necessary to run some risks if
we wished to save the vessel. She was now
slightly resting on the bottom on one side,
and steam had been raised on her.

On the 21st she started, in tow of the
pump-boat Champion No. 5, and with the
pump of Champion No. 3, transferred to the
Eastport, and connected with her boilers.
This arrangement, with the addition of one
or two syphon pumps, kept the water out
of the fire-room and confined it to the bow.

I waited at a point eight miles below
Grand Ecote, and sent a gunboat to con-
vey down all the transports that were left up
—this vessel bringing up the rear, towing a
flat on which were all the Eastport's guns.
On the first day the Eastport made twenty
miles down the river, but at six o'clock in
the evening she grounded from not being in
the channel, and the first of our difficulties
commenced in getting her over the bar and
other obstructions which abound in this
river.

It would be impossible to give an adequate
idea of the difficulties of the navigation from
the 21st of April up to the 23rd, the time
when it was no longer considered possible to
get the Eastport over the sand bars and logs,
now increasing, unless time was allowed to
remove them, and the enemy were kept from
annoying us while we were at work.

The Lieutenant Commander, commanding
the Eastport, S. L. Phelps, had done all that
man could do to save his vessel, and felt it to
be a matter of pride to get her to Alexan-
dria.

She had grounded eight times badly, and
each time under circumstances where it was
very doubtful if she would come off, but the
commander's confidence never deserted him,
and I could not help but admire his coolness
and faith in getting his vessel to Alexandria,
when I knew there were places to pass be-
low with much less water on them.

I determined that I would never leave
this vessel to her fate as long as the com-
mander felt a hope of getting her down.

He worked with almost superhuman ef-
forts to accomplish the object in view, sleep-
ing apparently neither night nor day—
every body worked, and went through priva-
tions of all kinds, and I must say that men-
tally I never went through so much anxiety
in my life.

On the sixth day of this labor of hauling
the Eastport over the bars, and after con-
gratulating ourselves that we had passed
every impediment, orders were given to fill
up with fence rails for fuel, and we started
down stream, with the expectation of making
at least thirty miles that day. The vessel
had already been brought sixty miles on her
way, and sixty more would bring her within
our lines.

The army, though, were sixty miles
ahead of us, and the report was that the
rebels were following in their rear, also op-
posing them in front, and we might natu-
rally expect when the army arrived safely in
Alexandria, that the whole power of the en-
emy would be directed to cutting off my
small force of three light drafts, and the
Eastport, without any guns; indeed, we had
already received notice that such was their
intention.

On April 25, I made a trial to pass down
stream, but had scarcely started before the
Eastport was hard aground, and this time
in a position where even the commander's
hopes of relieving her failed. The difficulty

here was a want of water, and the bed of the
river was filled with logs, over which it
would be impossible to get the vessel, unless
we had the time.

We tried to lighten her by removing her
iron plating, but this we found to be labor
beyond our power; the plates could not be
removed in a short time, and that plan was
abandoned at once.

I had determined to remain by the East-
port until she was safe within our lines, or
blown up to prevent her falling into the
hands of the enemy.

On two occasions I had given the com-
mander preparatory instructions relative to
her destruction, thinking her time had come;
but, still hopeful and persistent, he stuck to
the work, and deserved to have met with
greater success.

Every effort was made to get the Eastport
off from what proved to be her final resting-
place.

The gunboat Fort Hindman (whose com-
mander has worked to save the Eastport
with a zeal I never saw surpassed) suc-
ceeded with her steam-captain in moving her
bow, but only enough to get into a worse
position right across the channel, with a bed
of logs under her, and from that place it
seemed that no human power could move
her. The commander having admitted there
seemed no hope of getting her off unless we
had time, and our rear protected, I gave the
order to destroy her.

One ton of powder was placed in her in
various positions, she was filled with such
combustibles as we could procure, and at
1:45 P. M., April 26, the Eastport was blown
up. Lieutenant Commander Phelps applying
the match, and being the last one to leave
the vessel. He had barely time to reach the
boat when the Eastport blew up, covering
the boat with fragments of wood. Seven
different explosions followed and then the
flames burst forth in every direction.

The vessel was completely destroyed—as
perfect a wreck as was ever made by powder.
She remains a troublesome obstruction
to block up the channel for some time to
come. Stores, &c., were removed, and
such parts of the machinery as could be
made available by the rebels.

There was nothing but the iron plates left
behind which finally fell inside the hull.
Some fell out-board, as the fire burned
away the wood to which they were attached,
and will soon disappear under the sand.
I would have brought away every piece of
iron had I not been warned that I had over-
stayed my time.

Gangs of guerrillas began to hover on the
left bank of the river, and just previous to
blowing up the Eastport we were attacked
by a heavy force on the right bank.

This vessel was lying tied to the bank, and
I was backing out from the Eastport in the
Hindman, to give the former a chance to
blow up without injury to any one. The
rebels selected this moment to make the at-
tack, and rising suddenly from the bank,
opened on our little squadron with 1,200
muskets, and then made a rush to board the
Cricket.

The enemy, however, were properly met
and repulsed, and the Cricket, dropping out
from the bank, opened on them with grape
and canister, and with a heavy cross fire
from the two other vessels, the rebels were
routed in five minutes. After this we blew
the Eastport up, and proceeded down the
river.

We were not molested until we had gone
about twenty miles, at a point above Cane
River. When rounding the point, the ves-
sels in close order and ready for action, we
descried a party of the enemy, with artillery,
on the right bank, and we immediately
opened fire with our bow guns. The enemy
immediately returned it with a large num-
ber of guns, eighteen in all, every one of
which struck this vessel.

The Captain (Acting Master H. H. Gave-
ling) gave orders to stop the engines for the
purpose of fighting the battery and covering
the boats astern. I corrected this mis-
take and got headway on the vessel again,
but not soon enough to avoid the pelting
shower of shot and shell which the enemy
poured into us, every shot going through
and through us, clearing all on decks in a
moment.

Finding the guns now firing rapidly, I
stepped on the deck to see what was the
matter. As I stepped down, the after-gun
was struck with a shell and disabled, and
every man at the gun killed or wounded. At
the same moment the crew from the for-
ward gun was swept away by a shell explod-
ing, and the men were wounded in the fire-
room, leaving only one man to fire up.

I made up a gun's crew from the contra-
bats, who fought the gun to the last mo-
ment. Finding that the engine did not
move, I went into the engine-room and found
the Chief Engineer killed, whose place was
soon supplied by an assistant. I then went
to the pilot-house, and found that a shot
had gone through it and wounded one of
the pilots. I took charge of the vessel, and
as the battery was a very heavy one I de-
termined to pass it, which was done under
the heaviest fire I ever witnessed.

I attempted to turn her had up stream to
attack with our two bow guns, the only
guns left, but as this was impossible, I let
her drift down around the point and shelled
the enemy's batteries in the rear. This dis-
turbed them for a moment, and enabled the
light-draft Juliet and pump-boat Champion,
flushed together, to escape from under the
bank where they had drifted.

The Juliet had her steam-pipe cut and be-
came disabled, having drifted clear from un-
der the guns of the enemy and close into
the bank where the guns could not be de-
pressed to reach them, and from whence the
Champion towed her in safety, when the
Hindman opened her batteries, and this
vessel was firing into the rear of the enemy's
batteries.

Seeing that the Hindman did not pass the
batteries, the Juliet disabled, and that one
of the pump-boats had her boiler exploded
by a shot, I ran down to a point three or
four miles below, where I had ordered two
iron clads to be ready to meet me in case of
necessity.

Unfortunately, I ran on shore a short time
after passing the batteries, and remained
there three hours, took fire in the meantime
from the explosion of some cartridges, the
box containing which had been struck by
the enemy's shot. It was after dark when
I reached the appointed place, where I
found the Osage lying opposite a field bat-
tery of the enemy, which they had been
shelling throughout the day.

The Lexington had been hard at work at

them, and had been hulled fifteen times,
with only one man killed. The firing above
had ceased, and as the channel was very in-
tricate, I could not send her up to the assist-
ance of the vessels without danger of her
getting aground. I knew that they were
all above the batteries, and was in hopes
that the Hindman had silenced them.

Lieutenant Commander Phelps had two
vessels in charge—the Juliet and Champion
—which he wished to get through safely.
He had kept them out of range until he
could partially repair the Juliet, and then,
starting under a heavy fire, he made a push
by. Unfortunately the pump-boat was dis-
abled and set fire to and burned up. The
Hindman had her wheel-ropes cut away,
and drifted past, turning round and round,
and getting well cut up in going by.

The Juliet was cut up in hull and
machinery; had fifteen killed and wounded.
Four miles below, they met the Neosho go-
ing up, too late to cover them. Had she
arrived in time, she could likely have cleared
out the batteries—at least diverted the
fire of them until the passage of the boats.

I inclose the report of Lieutenant Com-
manding Phelps, from the time of his first
misfortune, until his arrival at this place,
where I now am with all the fleet, having
lost none of the gunboats, but very much
surprised that I have one left, considering
the difficulties encountered. When the re-
bels had followed our army to the point where
they could effect no more, all their attention
was turned to the little squadron I had es-
corted the Eastport.

Every man and gun was brought to the
river, and we had to contend against such
odds that it seemed impossible to escape
destruction or very severe handling. No
vessels were ever better fought, and none of
this class (more thread-paper vessels) were
ever under so hot a fire.

In five minutes the Cricket was struck
thirty-eight times with solid shot and shell,
with a loss of twenty-three killed and
wounded—half her crew. The Juliet about
the same, with fifteen killed and wounded.
The Hindman lost three killed and four or
five wounded.

I may have lacked judgment in not blow-
ing the Eastport up sooner, when I found we
were a secondary consideration to the army,
but as I had said behind myself to see the
last transport through safely, I could not do
less with one of my own vessels.

I was unable to keep up communication
with the army; as the means of communi-
cation were with them, and as they marched
along faster than I calculated, (forty miles
in one day, when I supposed they would
only go twenty,) I was nearer in their rear
than I should have been.

This arose from my desire to save the
Eastport, and hoping that some signal suc-
cess on the part of the army (which I felt
confident was able to whip all the rebels in
that part of the country, (would dispose of
the enemy altogether).

From the beginning of the expedition up
to the present time, the officers and men of
this squadron have worked with superhuman
zeal, and overcome difficulties which seemed
insurmountable. The success of the expedi-
tion depended entirely on the success of
the navy in getting the transports safely to
an appointed place, Springfield Landing,
which would have put us in communication
with the army, and them in possession of all
their materiel of war.

This was accomplished, and when the army
returned, unexpectedly, we fought our way
back again without the loss of any kind
(excepting men) inflicting a loss of five
hundred men on the enemy, killed their best
General, (Green,) and a number of his offi-
cers.

On our way down to Alexandria, obstacles
were overcome enough to appal the stoutest
heart. Guns had to be taken out of vessels
and jumped over sand bars and logs, and
the squadron arrived here in time to prevent
any attack on our reserve stores.

The difficulty about water is a most un-
usual one, and we must certainly have a rise
of the few feet we want before the end of
the season. All the rivers are booming at
this time, and it should be so here, I am no
more responsible for the failure of water
here, than I would be if the Mississippi
went dry at this season, a thing that never
happened yet.

I came up here with the river on the rise,
and water enough for our largest vessels;
and even on my way up to Shreveport from
Grand Ecote, the water rose, while it com-
menced falling where I left the largest gun-
boats. Falling or not, I could not go back
while in charge of the transports, and the
material on which an army of 30,000 men
depended. Nothing would justify me in
doing so.

I have still confidence in a good Provi-
dence, which I am sure will not desert us,
and confidence that the nation will not per-
mit this fleet to be sacrificed when it has so
well performed its part in what should have
been a complete success.

In conclusion, I beg leave to mention the
brave, cool and zealous manner in which
Lieutenant Commander Phelps worked to
get his vessel out of her difficulties, never
losing his faith for a single moment; also,
the handsome manner in which he brought
the two fragile gunboats past those bat-
teries, cheating the enemy of the prize they
had promised themselves.

To Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John
Pearce, commanding the Fort Hindman,
great praise is due for the efforts he made
night and day to get the Eastport off, work-
ing his officers and men until they could
hardly stand.

Acting Master Geo. W. Rogers of the
Pittsburg, deserves great credit for the man-
ner in which he worked at the bulkheads of
the Eastport, up to his middle in water, for
eight days. To him he intrusted the duty
of stopping the leak, which he fairly accom-
plished under the most trying circumstances.

Acting Master J. S. Watson defended his
vessel in the most gallant manner, and never
was a vessel more cut up.

Where all do their duty it is hard to dis-
criminate; but when the record of this ex-
pedition is overhauled, the names Comman-
der R. Townsend, commanding Essex; Lieut.
Commander J. L. Phelps, Eastport;
Lieutenant Commander Watson Smith, Chillicothe (temporarily); Lieutenant Commander
K. R. Bressé, Black Hawk; Lieutenant
Commander J. P. Foster, Lafayette; Lieut.
Commander J. A. Greer, Benton; Lieut.
Commander E. K. Owen, Louisville; Lieut.
Commander J. G. Mitchell, Carondelet; Lieut.
Commander F. M. Ramsey, Choctaw; Lieut.
Commander T. O. Selfridge, Osage; Lieut.

Commander Byron Wilson, Ouachita; Lieut.
Commander G. M. Bache, Lexington; Lieut.
S. M. Terry, Benefit (naval transport);
Acting Volunteer Lieut. Samuel Howard,
Neosho; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Geo.
W. Browne, Ozark; Acting Volunteer Lieut.
A. R. Langthorne, Mound City; Acting
Volunteer Lieutenant John Pearce, Fort
Hindman; Acting Master H. H. Carringer,
Cricket; Acting Master J. S. Watson, Ju-
liet;

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1864.

The Treasurer of the New York Sanitary Fair has paid over to the Sanitary Commission \$1,000,000, as the first installment of the receipts.

Despatches from the Lower Mississippi report a large force of rebels moving upon White river with eighteen pieces of artillery, with the intention of blockading it, and fears are entertained that several steamers on the way down would be captured.

A Move in the Right Direction.

We are gratified, more, we are decidedly rejoiced, that we have it in our power to publish the annexed order of General BURNBIDGE. It is a move in the right direction. Let those under Gen. BURNBIDGE carry out the order in its letter and spirit. And we would suggest that the Union men of the several counties should furnish General BURNBIDGE the names of disloyal persons who are in any way participating in contracts from the General Government, with evidence to sustain their statements.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIVISION 23D ARMY CORPS, Lexington, Ky., May 12, 1864.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.]

The practice of giving employment and contracts in the military service to rebels and rebel sympathizers in this District, has become so frequent as almost to amount to a monopoly, and can not be further tolerated without serious injury to the public service. It is therefore ordered that all such employments and contracts shall terminate on the last day of the current month, after which date none but citizens of unquestionable loyalty to the United States Government will be given employment or contracts in the military service in this District. All violations or evasions of this order will be promptly dealt with. Contractors will not be allowed to have rebel partners or agents in the performance of their contracts. All officers in this District will report to these Headquarters on the 1st day of June next, the names of all Government employees and contractors, with a description of their service or contracts, and will make similar reports on the first day of each month thereafter, of all persons hired or contracted with since last report.

By command of Brig. Gen. BURNBIDGE, J. BATES DICKSON, Captain and A. A. Genl.

Greenup County Union Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Union voters of Greenup county—comprised of the very best men—reliable farmers and others of said county, in the Court House, in Greensburg, on Saturday, May 14, 1864,—being Circuit Court day,—on motion of Geo. SWAP, CYRUS VAN BIBBER was called to the Chair, and B. F. BENNETT was elected Secretary; whereupon John Seaton, W. P. Bennett, O. N. Jones, Noah Payne, and Charles Callahan, were chosen a committee on resolutions, who retired, when WILL L. HURST, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting; at the close of whose remarks, the committee, through Judge JOHN SEATON, presented the following resolutions, to-wit:—

- Resolved, We are for the Union at all hazards; and for a vigorous prosecution of the war, till the present rebellion is fully suppressed.
- We are in favor of the "Union Convention" to be held in Baltimore, on the 7th day of June, 1864, for the purpose of nominating Union candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.
- We are opposed to the so-called "Democratic Convention," to be held in Chicago, and to "that other" Convention to be held in Cleveland.
- We request our delegates to attend the Union Convention, to be held in Louisville, on the 25th instant; and we instruct them to fully carry out our views, as herein expressed, and to cast their votes for delegates to attend only the said Union Convention to be held in Baltimore, and to select only such electors as are true Union men, and pledged to support the nominees of the Baltimore Convention.
- We have confidence in the honesty and patriotism of our present Chief Magistrate, ANAS HARK LINDSEY; and in his ability, through his present agency, to suppress the present wicked rebellion.
- We appoint as our delegates to carry out our views: Moses Mackoy, John W. H. Warnock, Carlisle Hunt, Wm. Bryson, B. F. King, Edward Brooks, O. Nelson Jones, J. L. Collins, A. C. Van Dyke, Hugh Barr, Will H. McGrew, Robert Barr, Dr. Jas. L. Gibson, Zach. Richards, Wash. Partlow, Saml. G. Wurts, E. L. Poynter, Dr. A. C. Spalding, Geo. W. Darlington, Alex. Patten, Noah Payne, Spencer Payne, B. F. Bennett, John Moran, Capt. John Russell, H. M. Rye, Geo. W. Childers, Edward Hinton, D. S. McNeill, Cyrus Van Bibber, James Morton, Will. Williams, Elisha Ferguson, Jacob Rake, Will. Dorch, C. Kinster, Robt. McAlister, John Myers, R. Galbraith, Chas. M. Smith, Ben. F. Pratt, James Clifton, Chas. Callahan, Geo. Swap, John Dorch, Jas. S. McMullan, J. M. Powell, John B. King, Will. Corum, Geo. W. Pratt, Jos. Pfaff, William Deidrick, Jacob Barney, John R. Barney, N. F. Thorn, A. Van Bibber, O. Van Bibber, Henry Williams, Clem. Swearingin, C. J. Fort, David L. Evans, Saml. Crawford, B. F. Reeves, A. R. Madox, Will. and Jas. Richards, Richard and Spencer and Hiram Payne, Edward Callahan, W. P. Barnett, Judge John Seaton, and all other true Union men, who are in favor of these resolutions.
- That the Frankfort Commonwealth and other Kentucky Union papers, and the Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Ironton Union papers, and National Intelligencer, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

Upon the reception of said resolutions, Geo. M. THOMAS, Esq., of Lewis county, was called upon to address the meeting; and at the close of his remarks, Judge JOHN SEATON was called upon, who also addressed the meeting.

All the speakers took a decided stand for the "Union, at all hazards—unconditionally," and for supporting the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war, by all legitimate and constitutional means, even to the enlistment or drafting of negroes, and if the Union could not be maintained otherwise, to wipe out slavery; and all pledged their support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the next Presidency, if he should be the nominee of the Union Convention at Baltimore. The Chairman then offered to put said resolutions to vote as a whole, when, on motion, the vote was taken on them separately, and they were adopted, *scilicet*, unanimously, without a dissenting voice.

Then, on motion, the meeting adjourned, everything having "gone on" harmoniously. CYRUS VAN BIBBER, Chairman.

B. F. BENNETT, Secretary.

Drafted Men, Attention!

In our issue of the 18th, we copied a circular of the Provost Marshal General, dated July 12, '63, which we found going the rounds of the press, and purporting to be at present in force. The annexed letter from the President of the Board of Enrollment for the Fifth Congressional District, shows that the circular has been rendered inapplicable by the legislation of February, 1864:—

To the Editors of the Democrat:

In your paper of this morning you publish an old circular issued by the Provost Marshal General in July, 1863, under the original enrollment act. The amended act, passed February 24, 1864, makes many material alterations, and renders obsolete many of the old circulars. Not one of the six paragraphs in the circular you published is now in force. A drafted person paying the commutation is relieved from the draft for filling this quota—the exemption in no case to extend beyond one year.

A drafted person furnishing an acceptable substitute is exempted for the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he is drafted.

A drafted man may, after he has reported to the Board of Enrollment and been examined, furnish a substitute or pay the commutation.

All who have been in the military service and discharged before having served two years are liable to draft.

G. W. WOMACK, President Board of Enrollment.

Hon. G. C. Smith, at Cooper Institute, New York.

Speech by Hon. Green Clay Smith.—A mass meeting was held Friday, evening May 13, at the Cooper Institute, New York, under the auspices of the Lincoln Central Campaign Club, in opposition to the postponement of the Republican National Convention, and in favor of the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency. The large hall was crowded to its utmost capacity with an intelligent and enthusiastic audience, comprising many ladies. A band was in attendance, which discoursed national airs occasionally during the meeting. The meeting was called to order by the President of the club, Mr. SPENCER, after which spirited addresses were made by Gen. RICHARD OGDEN and Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD. The Chairman next introduced Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, who, he said, was Representative in Congress from his native State of Kentucky, and who, when this war broke out, enlisted in the army as a private, and in battle after battle fought his way up to the rank of Brigadier General.

General SMITH said he was there by invitation to speak a few words, not from the lips, as evidence of his feelings in this great contest, but to give the sentiments of his heart and to speak the truth. When this rebellion began, our country was peaceful, quiet and happy; there was no place upon the face of the green earth which presented so much of prosperity, happiness and grandeur, and such prospects of ultimate success as a nation, as within the boundary of the Government of the United States. It was not because of oppression, not because of the abstraction of any right from any section of the country, or of any community or individual; it was not because the Constitution had been trampled under foot, or that any laws had been violated, that we had been plunged into this war. It was not the fault of the people of the North that the people of the South had taken up arms, and have been fighting us for three years past, but it was the selfish, mean, low, ambitious, dog spirit of the men who, tired of living in a republic, desired to become despots—men who had taught, and are still teaching, that there was a certain class of people in this land who should rule. They wanted to throw off the power of the people to rule, and were determined that the Government of the country should become arbitrary, that it should be put in the hands of the slaveocracy of the South. The abominable offspring of treason and crime, that vilest of traitors, who now sits at the head of this Southern rebellion, a shrewd, wily and able man, has been since he came into political notice, a repudiator and violator of the law, and a perjured scoundrel in the strongest sense of the term. When he came to the United States Congress, and stepped forward to the altar with the Bible in his hand, and swore to support the Constitution of the United States, and as an evidence of that sincerity, brought his lips in contact with that holy book, it was but a short time until he was in secret conclave with other conspirators of the South to break up and destroy this Union. More than a quarter of a century ago that conclave was held in the City of Washington, and were invited from the North as well as from the South. It was not therefore because Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States: that the people elected a Northern man of the Republican party, that these men desired to secede. It was not till after the rebellion had begun, until the newspapers of the South had begun to inflame the minds of the people, that the great mass of the Northern people ever knew that there was any charge of oppression. The great mass of the people from one end of the country to the other, were wholly ignorant of any wrong committed. Some of them might think it strange that he, a Kentuckian, should speak, but he was speaking from love of country. He loved the topographical position of that country, its rivers, mountains, valleys, and plains; his heart came out with all the feeling of affection and kindness that was possible, for many an humble soul now oppressed and downtrodden in the regions of the Southwest, in whose breasts is but one sentiment, that of love for country, and one desire, that the old flag come again and rescue them from Southern tyranny. It was the duty of the American people to relieve these men, if it took a million in arms.

He was not revengeful, and he dissented from a sentiment of hate against the misguided private soldier, however severely he had fought against us, but he would be forgiving. Lee, Davis, Beauregard, and all that class of men—not taking them by the hand and telling them to go, but giving them a rope to hang them with.

In an article upon bonnets the London Herald exclaims: "But what shall we say to an ornithological adornment still more affected in ladies' hats than either owls' or foxes' heads? We allude to the slice of pheasant which just now appears the popular decoration for the feminine head. We say a slice of pheasant, but it is a tolerably large instalment of the bird, consisting of the wing and a piece of the breast, upon both of which the feathers are retained. Foreign pheasants—principally the Himalayan—being usually employed for the purpose, the effect, as far as plumage is concerned, is gorgeous."

War News and Army Items.

May 18.—The following official telegram was received to-day:

Washington, May 17—9 P. M.—Maj. Gen. Dix: Despatches from Gen. Butler, just received, report the success of his expedition, under Gen. Kautz, to cut the Danville road and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox. On Monday morning the enemy in force, under cover of a thick fog, made an attack upon Smith's line and forced it back in some confusion and with considerable loss, but as soon as the fog lifted Smith re-established his lines and the enemy were driven back to his original lines. At the same time the enemy made an attack from Petersburg on the force guarding the rear, but were handsomely repulsed. The troops have been on incessant duty for five days, three of which were in a rain storm. Gen. Butler retired leisurely within his own lines. We hold the railroad between Petersburg and Richmond. Prisoners state that Bragg and Davis were present on the field.

Despatches from Sigel, received this evening, report that on Sunday he fought the forces of Echols and Imboden, under Breckinridge, at New Market, that the enemy's forces were superior in number, and that he gradually withdrew from the battle field and recrossed the Shenandoah, having lost five pieces of artillery, about six hundred killed and wounded, and fifty prisoners, but bringing all his trains and all the wounded that could be transported from the battle field. He states that, in consequence of the long line of trains he had to guard, he could not bring more than six regiments into the fight, besides artillery and cavalry, and that the enemy had about 7,000 infantry, besides other arms; that his retrograde movement to Strasburg was effected in perfect order, and without any loss of material or men.

No report of any operations by the Army of the Potomac has been received to-day. Despatches from Sherman report his advance upon Johnston progressing to his satisfaction. His supplies are abundant. Our animals are improving on the grass and grain fields, which now afford good pasture.

(Signed.) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated at Gauley Bridge, May 17th, states that a courier had just arrived. He had fought three battles near Newbern with the forces under Gens. Morgan, Sam. Jones, and A. G. Jenkins, gaining a complete victory over the enemy. The enemy lost 6,000 men, killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners. Gen. A. G. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. Our loss is about four hundred killed and wounded. A large railroad bridge over New river, near Newbern, with several miles of track, were completely destroyed. Gen. Crook war at Newbern on the 13th.

May 19.—The following synopsis of the news from the different points at which our armies are engaged, we copy from the Cincinnati Gazette. We regret that we have not room for the full report of the movements of Gen. Sherman, which compelled Joe. Johnston to retreat:—

We have advice direct from General Grant, up to the 18th. At five o'clock in the morning skirmishing commenced on the extreme right, and it was fully expected a general engagement was coming on. The roads had got into fair condition, but it was raining again at Washington, and also, doubtless, at the seat of war. But from the situation when our despatches left the field, it is not improbable that a battle was fought yesterday.

At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, the enemy made a stubborn resistance for two days, and on Sunday night, to the surprise as it appears of our Generals withdrew. The position was a strong one, and was approached with difficulty; but our troops were well handled, fought bravely, and gained speedily upon the enemy. This fact may have induced Johnston to withdraw. It can not be said that he was whipped, but it is very evident he would have been had he remained to fight it out. Gen. Sherman is understood to have telegraphed to Washington, that since the enemy retreated from Dalton and Resaca, he does not know where he will make a general stand. Our cavalry were in pursuit, and would press it, as far as at least as Etowah river. This is forty miles distant from Resaca, and thirty-five miles from Chattanooga. Gen. Sherman telegraphs that grass is plenty for cattle.

Gen. Crooks was at Union, Monroe county, West Virginia, on the 15th May. He had destroyed the railroad bridge, East Tennessee and Virginia, near Newbern, and Gen. Averill destroyed the road at Wytheville. Gen. Crooks fought and whipped the rebels. Among our prisoners were the notorious Gen. Jenkins, who was mortally wounded. The expedition was successful. What further work is intended for it, we do not know.

Gen. Sigel had a fight with Breckinridge and Imboden, at New Market, in the Shenandoah Valley, on Sunday. He was outnumbered, and was compelled to retreat to Strasburg, with a loss of 800 killed, wounded and prisoners. The rebels had 7,000 infantry, besides other arms. He was not able to bring over six regiments into the fight. The main body of his forces must have gone in some other direction.

We have the important official announcement that Gen. Kautz's expedition to cut the Danville railroad, and destroy the iron bridge across the Appomattox, was a success. This is one of the largest bridges in the country, and if thoroughly destroyed, it cannot be rebuilt in six months.

Gen. Butler, on Monday, continued to hold the railroad line between Richmond and Petersburg. Gen. Smith had a fight the same day, in which he was at first driven back, but subsequently regained his position.

A telegram states that the Louisiana State Convention on the 11th inserted the following in the new Constitution by a vote of 70 to 16:

"Slavery and involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, are hereby abolished and prohibited throughout the State. The Legislature shall make no law recognizing the rights of property in man."

AN OLD PRINTER.—Colonel Robert Carr, of Philadelphia, read the farewell address on the occasion of Washington's birthday celebration in that city last February. Colonel Carr was an apprentice of Benjamin Franklin, and is nearly ninety years of age. His memory and eyesight are as good as they were fifty years ago, and he still supports himself by manual labor. He was with General Scott in the war of 1812, and as may be expected, anticipates with great confidence and expectation the defeat of the rebels in the present civil conflict.

Messrs. Wick, Affe, Lindsey, Craig, & Co.'s call for a Democratic Convention, says

"The Senators and Representatives of Kentucky at Washington (with the exception of the three Abolitionists) overwhelmed by a sense of the impending danger to the Republic, have earnestly and unanimously recommended the union of all the opponents of the Administration in Kentucky in a convention, to be held on the 15th of June for the purpose of sending delegates to the Chicago Democratic Convention, and sustaining the action of that body."

This is not true. Besides Messrs. ANDERSON, RANDALL, and SMITH, we know that Mr. YAMAN refused to join the rebel POWELL and his endorsers in the recommendation for the fusion of all parties—rebels, traitors and all—to form an opposition party against the Administration.

Mexican News.

Telegrams from New Orleans state that the steamer Crescent arrived there, on the night of May 10, with news from Monterey to the 1st, and from Brownsville and Matamoros to the 6th May. She brought as passengers General's Herron, Barstow, Hamilton, and a large number of other American officers. Vidaurri, with several of his officers, fled from Monterey, to Laredo, and thence to San Antonio, Texas, where he is reported to have joined the Confederate army. His Secretary, Don Manuel Garcia, arrived at Brownsville on the 26th ult., and was immediately arrested by General Herron, and delivered to the Mexican authorities in Matamoros, with a communication that he had been giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, and a request that he be not permitted again to cross the river. He was given over on the morning of the 27th, and at 2 o'clock P. M. he was taken out and shot as a traitor to Mexico and the United States.

The Mexican Minister of Finance in Matamoros is arranging to support the Juarez Government. Alvarez has given orders for fortification of the heights of Pereguinto. In every town the people have risen in arms. Among the troops recently arrived at Saltillo, from Monterey, are a number of citizens of the United States, volunteers for Mexican independence. The liberal cause is progressing, and the patriots are hopeful.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

To Colonels Commanding Regiments Kentucky En-

Your attention is particularly called to General Order, No. 3, issued from the Adjutant General's office. The Governor therein calls for ten thousand, (10,000) of the militia of the State, to serve for six months. This call is made that an end may be put to the pending war during this summer, and the fall and us enjoying all the blessings of peace. You are urgently requested to take this matter in hand at once, and raise a battalion, or if not a battalion, at least a company from your Regimental District, and report with them to the nearest point of rendezvous. The limited time allowed requires that we should commence work immediately and work in earnest. Having been honored by the strongest recommendations from your country, and through the trust hereby imposed in you been commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to an important military command, we are entitled to call upon and demand your earnest efforts to raise the men required in this call. I hope to hear a good report from you in a few days. The number of men required are to be raised, and if they are not forthcoming by volunteers, a draft will be promptly resorted to, and counties which have heretofore been delinquent, will be compelled to respond. Let us, then, have every Kentuckian step forward and sustain the true renown and glory of the State.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Ky. May 11, 1864.—tw&w3-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., May 6, 1864.

The attention of county court clerks, assessors, and all others interested, is called to the subjoined opinion of Gen. JOHN M. HARLAN, Attorney General of the State. I find in many of the counties that the civil officers, either through ignorance of the law or negligence, have failed to collect the taxes and fines due from the militia, and will the same into the State Treasury.

As it is the determination to enforce the provisions of the law, and render the militia of the State effective, all delinquencies will be rigidly investigated, and the parties failing in the performance of duty will be promptly proceeded against in the Fiscal Court at Frankfort, or other court of proper jurisdiction.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., May 6, 1864.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General of Kentucky:

SIR: In response to questions propounded by you, involving a construction of various provisions of the "State Guard Law," I have to say:—

1. It is the duty of assessors to prepare a list, annually, of all persons liable to be enrolled, living within their respective limits; and it is their duty to place a roll of all such names in the hands of the clerk of the county in which such persons live, before the first day of June of each year.

2. The law provides for the election of regimental, battalion, and company officers at certain times and places, and in a prescribed manner. It also provides for regimental, battalion, and company drills and musters at stated times.

3. It is the duty of each company commander, within ten days after each muster or drill, to send with the clerk of the county court a list of the names of all members of their respective companies who shall have attended said muster in accordance with the requirements of the law. On every member of the enrolled militia not thus returned, there shall be assessed, in lieu of the military service which he owes to the State, the sum of fifteen cents for each muster or drill which such person has not attended, properly armed and equipped; and the aggregate of such sums due from each person shall be collected from such persons in the year next ensuing after their failure to attend such muster, in the same manner, and by the same means, as are provided for collecting the county levy."

4. If commandants of companies do not return any persons as having been present at the prescribed musters and drills, the officers charged with the collection of the county levy should presume that none of the enrolled militia were present, and therefore assess and collect the fine of fifteen cents from every member of the enrolled militia in the county where such defaults occur. The like presumption should be indulged and acted upon where the people in any county have failed to attend and elect officers of the enrolled militia.

5. If the failure of the enrolled militia to elect their officers is permitted to relieve them from the assessment of fifteen cents, in lieu of military service, the manifest object of the Legislature in organizing the militia would be defeated.

6. If, however, assessors fail to make and return a list of the enrolled militia to the office of the county clerks in due time, there can be no assessment and collection of the fine of fifteen cents, because the civil officers would have no basis upon which to act or determine who constituted the enrolled militia. The remedy, in such cases, is against the delinquent assessor, who may be fined not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for every neglect of duty under the State Guard law.

7. Judges of elections for officers to command battalions and companies may be appointed by the senior officer of the 68th Regiment, or in such other manner as the Governor, through the Inspector General, may prescribe.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.
May 11, 1864.—tw&w3-319.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 2, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

It having become evident that no reasonable garrison of United States troops can protect the several counties of the State from the small bands of guerrillas, horse thieves, and marauders, who, in small parties, manage to elude the regular forces, it is therefore, by direction of his Excellency the Governor, ordered:

1. That the Commanding Officer of each Regimental District of Enrolled Militia, is charged with the defence and protection of his county from invasion or violence of any character whatever; and to this end he is hereby authorized and directed to call out, at any time, the whole or such portion of the Militia, comprising his command, as may be necessary. He is further ordered: upon the application of any Provost Marshal, Sheriff, or other civil officer, to order out so much of his command as may be necessary, and to aid and assist such officers in making any arrests, or in the execution of any other duty which may devolve upon them by law, requiring such assistance.

2. Any officer or member of the Enrolled Militia, who shall fail or refuse to turn out for the purposes mentioned in this order, when ordered so to do by his proper officer, or having turned out, shall disobey any lawful order, or be guilty of any disorderly conduct, shall be punished as for a military offence. The law prescribes that, "when any portion of the Militia shall be called out either for service, or for instruction and drill, they shall be subject to the same laws, rules and regulations that govern the armies of the United States," and all officers are charged with seeing those laws, rules and regulations strictly enforced.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 4, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

To the Militia of Kentucky.

The Secretary of War has authorized the enlistment of TEN THOUSAND TROOPS in Kentucky FOR SIX MONTHS SERVICE.

The last campaign of this terrible war is pending. The veteran soldiers among us are required at the front, to overwhelm the enemy, and the Government wishes to enlist its property and safety to your hands. Let every man enlist for this short term who wishes a termination of the war. Do not wait for special authority from the State, but organize at once—at the posts of Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, Burnside Point, Munfordsville, Bowlinggreen, Louisville and Paducah.

Company and regimental organizations will be formed in the same way, and with the same numbers, as in commands for longer terms of service. The pay is the same. Commissions will only be given to those who recruit the men, and every patriot is hereby authorized to enlist and forward to some point of rendezvous all that wish to serve their struggling country.

But a short time is given to organize this force. It is confidently believed that this appeal to Kentuckians by their Government will be gallantly answered.

The following named gentlemen are hereby specially requested to act at their several stations, as agents for the State of Kentucky, to superintend and direct the organization of the troops as they report.

Louisia.—Hon. Laban T. Moore, Col. G. W. Gallup.

Frankfort.—These Headquarters, Lexington.—Headquarters of Brig. Gen. Burbridge, Capt. Thomas H. Moore, Pro. Marshal.

Burnside Point.—Col. F. N. Alexander, Munfordsville.—Lieut. J. J. Ennis, Hon. George T. Wood.

Bowling Green.—Col. Cicero Maxwell, Col. P. B. Hawkins.

Louisville.—Col. I. W. Scott, Col. A. J. Harrington.

Paducah.—Hon. R. K. Williams, Maj. Willie Waller.

By command of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Ky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., April 26, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5.

In February last, Col. GALLUP, commanding the District of East Kentucky, wrote to me that he had every reason to believe that so soon as the high waters should subside, and the roads become passable, the enemy would come in upon him, and asked that arrangements might be made, whereby he could, in the event it became necessary, have the assistance of the Enrolled Militia in the Eastern portion of the State. Authority was immediately given to call out the 68th regiment Enrolled Militia, of Lawrence county, one of the first organized in the State.

On the 7th instant, the enemy having invaded Pike county, a call was made on that Regiment, Col. THOS. MCKINSTER commanding, the response to which was both prompt and cheerful. On the 13th the enemy attacked our forces and were repulsed. On the 14th, Col. GALLUP surprised them in camp at Half Mountain, and after an engagement of several hours, was completely victorious, capturing a number of prisoners, horses and equipments, and 300 stand of arms,—all of which, Col. GALLUP, in his report says, could not have been accomplished without the assistance of the Militia.

I can not commend, in terms too high, the energy, bravery and patriotism of the officers and men of the 68th Regiment; the assistance they rendered in defending the State by their prompt action, enabled the authorities to strike a blow that will long be remembered by Hodge's brigade.

Lawrence county has not only done well, having sent over fifty per cent, of her enrolled strength to our armies, but she has shown that those remaining at home are of true metal, and are willing to take the field whenever their services are demanded.

I desire to return my thanks to the 68th, not only for the services they have rendered, but for the gallant example which they have afforded to the entire Militia of the State. Their action demonstrates the utility of the work I have been urging forward for several months, and will assist, I hope, in overcoming the factious opposition with which I have been met in organizing the State.

Let the true spirit of Kentucky be infused into the Militia organization throughout the State, and we will soon rid ourselves of the marauding bands of horse thieves and plunderers that have been preying upon us since the beginning of the war.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector General. As an evidence of my appreciation of the meritorious conduct of the 68th Regiment, the Inspector General is hereby ordered to have printed and distributed to the Colonels of Militia 150 copies of the above order.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky. May 4, 1864.—3tw&w3-316.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00

Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one.

Will friends every where exert themselves? Address: A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

J. W. HEETER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

624 MAIN STREET, Up Stairs,

(Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel),

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 9, 1864.—6m*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....MAY 20, 1864.

The official report of Rear Admiral DAVID PORTER, and other interesting matter will be found on the first page of this issue.

By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "colored" substitutes will be received instead of white drafted men.

Capt. McDowell, of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, was killed last week in one of the engagements between SHERMAN and JOHNSTON.

The rebel papers report that the railroads damaged by Sheridan have been repaired. This is undoubtedly premature. The bridges destroyed could not have been repaired by this time.

Intelligence has been received at New Orleans from Havana that the Harriet Lane, captured by the rebels at Galveston, has run the blockade at that place and reached Havana. She was a valuable prize to the rebels, and will yet give trouble to our cruisers and commerce.

It is our painful duty to state, that intelligence was received in this city yesterday morning, of the death of Mrs. SAMUELS, the accomplished wife of Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., Auditor of Public Accounts of this State. Her death occurred at Elizabethtown, Ky. The Public offices were closed yesterday.

The women in all the loyal States seem to be agitating the propriety of economy in articles of luxury, and of abstaining from the purchase of imported finery. A very influential meeting, called by the directress of the late Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, was held at the Cooper Institute, New York, the 16th May; a similar meeting took place at Indianapolis on the same day, and we find frequent mentions of movements in the same direction in our exchanges from various sections.

A Villainous Hoax!

The New York World, which loses no opportunity to show its disloyalty, on the 18th May, published a document purporting to be a proclamation from the President, stating that Gen. Grant's campaign into Virginia had proved a failure; appointing Thursday, the 26th of May, as a day to be observed with prayer and humiliation; and closing with a call for 400,000 more men, to be raised by the 15th day of June, by volunteering, or on that day by a general draft. The villainous thing was telegraphed all over the country, to the dismay of loyal people, and the joy of the rebels and their friends. The perpetrator deserves, and we hope he will receive, condign punishment.

CAPITAL HOTEL at FRANKFORT FOR SALE. This fine hotel is ordered to be sold to the highest bidder in the city of Frankfort on the 24th instant. There is no more appropriate building in the country for a female college. It is worthy the attention of those engaged in teaching. Its capacity, and the substantial character of the improvements, render it eminently suitable for such a purpose.—*Louisville Democrat.*

Well, as the Senior of the Democrat is an experienced teacher, and fully competent to take charge of such a college as he recommends, we would suggest that he should purchase the Hotel, when sold, and establish a female school; and the two published editors of the Journal being also old pedagogues, he might probably secure their services, as assistants. We think all three would thus be better employed than in editing newspapers opposed to the Government, and aiding the insurrection.

Col. Marion C. Taylor, of Shelby.

The Louisville Journal says a telegram, dated Chattanooga, May 17th, was received at Louisville, on the 18th, by Mr. E. O. TAYLOR, stating that Col. MARION C. TAYLOR, commanding the gallant Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Infantry, "had both his legs carried away by a cannon ball," in the fighting before Dalton, or Resaca.

The probabilities are, that Colonel TAYLOR was mortally wounded. It so, he is the third Colonel that has fallen at the head of the Fifteenth. Col. POPE, Lt. Col. JOHNETT, and Maj. CAMPBELL, with Lt. McGRATH and other officers, fell at Chaplin Hills; Colonel FOREMAN, was killed at Stone River.

We knew Col. TAYLOR well, and intimately. He was a native of Marion county, we believe; but has resided in Shelby for many years; and has represented her in the Legislature. When treason raised her infamous banner, Col. TAYLOR joined the "Minnie Greys," a volunteer company in Shelbyville, and was soon after, on the determination of the company to enlist under the first call of the President for three years men,—chosen Captain. The company mustered, we think, one hundred and nine men, and some of them, after they joined the Fifteenth Regiment, were placed in other companies.

In the organization of the Fifteenth, the "Minnie Greys" were designated company A, and a band of better men never volunteered. Nobly have the men and the officers done their duty,—attesting with their prowess on the battle fields their love of the Union, and sealing with their blood and lives their devotion to country—their hatred of treason. Colonel TAYLOR was a true friend; a noble soldier; and a gallant officer. Friends will mourn his memory in their innermost hearts, and long will he be remembered as one "Of soul sincere, In action faithful, and in honor dear, Enabled by himself,—by all approved."

Lord Lyons, the British Minister, declares the documents published by the rebel authorities, purporting to be a correspondence between the British Government and the so-called Southern Confederacy, arrant forgeries.

The rebel Major General EDWARD JOHNSON, captured by Gen. HANCOCK during the battles near Spottsylvania Court House, is a native of Kentucky, and graduated in the same class, at West Point, with BEAUREGARD, HARRIS, and SIBLEY, of the rebel service, and McDOWELL, GRAINGER, and other Union officers.

The Louisville Democrat publishes a letter from from Shepherdsville, in which the paucity of members attending the meeting in Bullitt county, to appoint delegates to the Guthrie-Prentice Convention is exposed. We have no doubt the same fact is true in regard to most of the meetings which have been held to appoint delegates to that unwholesome body. The people are not with that concern; they are for the Union, and will be represented in the Union Convention, maugre all the efforts of the Guthrie-Prenticeites, assisted as they may be by returned rebels, rebel sympathizers, quasi-Union men, disloyal contractors, *id genus omne*.

Sweet Owen.—Something Wrong.

Has not an error been committed, as to the number that should have been drafted from Owen county? The number of enrolled militia reported in Owen, on the 1st September, 1863, according to Adjutant General BOWLE'S Report to the Legislature, was 1,508. She has eighty-three volunteers in the Union service; and yet was called upon by the draft for only sixty-five men! Oldham county had 534 enrolled militia; has in the Union army 243 volunteers; and was called upon to raise by the draft forty men. Henry county had 795 enrolled militia; 352 in the Union service; and had to furnish by the draft seventy-three men!

By comparing the accounts as regards Henry and Oldham counties, with Owen's, we have come to the conclusion, that the number which should have been drafted from Owen county is 651—six hundred and fifty-one.

To Fuse, a Moral Impossibility.

To divide, distract, and destroy the Union party, the Guthrie-Prentice clique, attempted to steal and appropriate the name of Democrat, and hijacked it on to Conservative Union. Since then we have noticed that the Louisville Journal and its followers have but seldom used the term "Union"; they often use the word "Conservative"; but most frequently "Democrat!" is the favored word to designate their faction. The Journal, for some years, has exhibited a strong hankering after the name of Democrat,—and recently appeared determined to appropriate it, whether or not, and leave the Louisville Democrat "out in the cold." But it has met a repulse. Its claims have been ignored; and its pretension to Democracy has been hung up to dry, by the following sentence from the call of those *old-ever-true* Democrats, Messrs. Wolfe, Lindsey, Logan, Craig & Co.:—"It is needless to say to any one acquainted with Kentucky politics, that the Democratic party of Kentucky will not be in any sense represented by the Convention which has been called through the Louisville Journal for the 25th of May; nor is it necessary to mention any of the well known reasons why such a representation (under present circumstances) is a moral impossibility. Does not that squelch the Journal's Democracy beautifully?"

Hon. George H. Yeaman.

In an article in the Commonwealth of May 9, under the head-line "Breaking Cover at Last," this sentence occurred:—"We then desired to know, if the Democratic committee had not concluded to call a State Convention,—to meet probably in June,—when a letter was received from Senator POWELL, advising the Wickliffe party to unite with the Guthrie-Prentice "Conservative Democratic Union" clique, as the only possible means which could be conceived of for defeating Mr. LINCOLN in Kentucky; and that this advice was endorsed by Messrs. DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING and WADSWORTH, and, probably, Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN!"

We are satisfied that we did injustice to Hon. GEO. H. YEAMAN in this matter: not intentionally, by any means. We had heard that all the members of Congress from Kentucky had signed Mr. POWELL'S letter, except Messrs. ANDERSON, RANDALL, and SMITH. Subsequent information inclined us to hope that Messrs. GRIDER and YEAMAN had not joined in the endorsement of Mr. POWELL'S advice; and, in the sentence above quoted, we so framed our reference to them as to express a doubt of their having done so. We now know that Mr. YEAMAN did not sign or approve Senator POWELL'S coalition manifesto.

And we may also state our conviction, that he does not approve of the Guthrie-Prentice scheme to transfer the Union party of Kentucky to the Chicago Peace Democracy. The call of GUTHRIE, PRENTICE, & Co., and Messrs. POWELL, DAVIS, MALLORY, HARDING, WADSWORTH & Co.'s scheme, both invited and solicited, rebels, rebel sympathizers and secessionists to coalesce—to fuse,—to unite into one party, in opposition to the Union party. In such an incongruous coalition, Mr. YEAMAN, nor any other Union man, could have no sympathy. The Union party have not invited, and do not intend to invite, rebels to coalesce with them. If there are any repentant rebels, who,—like the prodigal son, have become convinced of the errors of their way, and are truly penitent for their great sin,—elect to unite with the Unionists, and thus show their faith by their works, they will be received into fellowship. But we do not want, and will not recognize, any aid or assistance from disloyalists.

The rebel papers at Richmond publish a foolish telegram from Meridian, Mississippi, that Gen. STEELE had surrendered at Camden. Gen. S. was at Little Rock at the time; on his return from Camden, he whipped the rebels under KIRBY SMITH, at Sabine river, where the rebels admit a loss of 2,000, in killed and wounded.

New Major Generals.—The Senate on the 12th inst., confirmed the following nominations to be Major Generals:

Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright.
Brigadier General Andrew J. Smith.
Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys.
Brigadier General John M. Schofield.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writing from New Orleans on the 7th, relates the following additional chapter of disasters connected with the Red River disaster:

"The news from Red River this morning is not very pleasant. On the 5th inst., the John Warner, having on board the 56th Ohio Volunteers, re-enlisted veterans, with a number of other soldiers, was attacked by rebel infantry, artillery and cavalry this side of Alexandria. She was under convoy of two tin-clads, Nos. 8 and 15. After a sharp fight, which both the Warner and the tin-clads were raked in every direction by shot and shell, the transport was compelled to surrender. A portion of the troops on board the Warner escaped ashore, and, marching down ten or twelve miles, succeeded in getting on the steamboat Shreveport, which lay below, and thence to this place. The two tin-clads were shortly after compelled to surrender in a sinking condition, a portion of their crews escaping to tell the story. It is reported that the rebels have a force of from 10,000 to 12,000 along Red River, this side of Alexandria. Our army seems to be still at the latter place, and it is said that a force has been sent down thence to drive away the rebels who are thus infesting the shores of the river below."

METROPOLITAN HALL.—To-morrow evening closes the season of the "Combination Dramatic" Troupe in this city, and those who can truly enjoy and appreciate legitimate drama will regret their departure. Although it has rained almost every evening since they have been performing here, they have had very fair audiences, who, by the applause they gave, evidenced their appreciation of some very good acting. BELLA GOLDEN'S portraiture of character, in her role, is inimitable. She takes a benefit to-night, and a very attractive programme is presented. We trust her efforts to please, amuse, and instruct the good people of this city, will draw a crowded house. She appears as Camille to-night.

Mr. B. MACAULEY takes a benefit to-morrow night. He is fast "combining the finish of Macready with the fire of Forrest," and sometimes enraptures the audience by his genius. He appears as Armand Duval.

Mrs. WEAVER as an old lady is very good; Miss EDRAIN is fascinating as the charming young lady. Miss LAWRENCE acts her part well. Mr. WEAVER as the genial, good-humored old gentleman, is excellent, and his rendition of "Haversack" was very fine. Mr. DAVIS is very amusing and would make a "statue smile," were it possible for one to do so. Mr. GOLDEN, as the dignified, courtly gentleman, impetuous lover, and scheming man of the world, is effective. Messrs. RANKIN, ESKRINE, and the other members of the Troupe, all reflected credit upon themselves and the Troupe by the correct rendition of the various characters performed by them. SPECIAL.

A rich Development of Conservatism.

Our Union readers will find in the annexed letter, from Shepherdsville, to the Louisville Democrat, some rich disclosures regarding the kind of meetings the Guthrie-Prentice Conservative Union Democrats are holding, to send delegates to their Chicago transfer Convention. They will see also the delightful spirit of harmony which exists in the ranks of the two factions, who have got off the Union train,—one in March, 1863; the other in the fall of 1863,—and are now striving to divide the Union party of Kentucky, for the benefit of the disloyalists, who are sailing under the banner of the "Peace Democracy."

SHEPHERDSTOWN, KY., May 17, 1864.

Messrs. Editors Louisville Democrat:—

Yesterday was our County Court day, and, although a gloomy day, our town was filled with the honest yeomanry from all parts of the county. After court adjourned we were all surprised by a tremendous ringing of the Court House bell, and the crowd rushed to the Court House for the purpose of ascertaining what was going on. Just as I reached the door Hon. R. H. FIELD (the gentleman who was some time since in Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel command, and was so taken up with the rebels that he insisted on taking a ride behind one of them) mounted the rostrum, and explained the object of the meeting, to-wit: that a meeting held theretofore at the April County Court, the Hon. gentleman who was Chairman of that meeting failed to appoint any who were Democrats delegates to the Chicago Convention; that he now desired to add to that list of delegates all who were in favor of the grand principles that he and his party were fighting for.

We who are at all acquainted with rules governing conventions want to know where the President of a convention, whose term expired when he signed the minutes of the April Convention, gets his authority to appoint delegates in May to attend the Chicago Convention, without a re-election, and what authority he has to take the seats in the Chicago Convention. The truth is, the thing was fixed up for the purpose of satisfying some of the faithful, who were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the April Convention.—The April Convention was a rich affair, attended by about four persons, who had everything their own way. One of them is a native-born Kentucky negro enrolling officer, and was the moving spirit of the Convention. The other three were office holders, and are disposed to die in the last ditch, rather than give up their offices. When it was proposed to hold their convention the courthouse was filled to overflowing with Democrats who have grown gray in the service, and there never was such a rush to get out of any place upon the face of God's earth as there was to get out of that courthouse, and all left but the faithful four above mentioned.

Messrs. Editors, this was not a Democratic Convention, nor was it any kin to it. The Democrats won't have anything to do with it. We, the Democrats, will send delegates to the Convention of the 15th of June, at which time you will see men from our country who are really and truly Democrats—not bogus. Yours, DEMOCRAT.

The Draft in Shelby.

The following are those in Shelby who drew prizes in the draft. The (a.) after a name indicates that the person is a negro slave:

Lincoln, Walters, (a. s.)
Geo. Noland, (a. s.)
Jno. Moore, (a. s.)
Wm. Young, (f. m. c.)
Pat. Joyce, (f. m. c.)
David Collier, (a. s.)
Clement Moore, (a. s.)
John W. Demare, (a. s.)
Nick Wilson, (a. s.)
George Bird, (a. s.)
Charles Nash, (a. s.)
Wm. McClain, (a. s.)
Jeremiah Long, (a. s.)
George Graves, (a. s.)
James Shaffer, (a. s.)
Wm. Russell, (a. s.)
John Bohanan, (a. s.)
Wm. M. Sharrard, (a. s.)
Stamper Glenn, (a. s.)
Thomas Hinkle, (a. s.)
Thos. Elston, (a. s.)
Moses Easley, (a. s.)
Benjamin Onan, (a. s.)
Robt. Campbell, (a. s.)
John Carpenter, (a. s.)
Alex. D. Hopkins, (a. s.)
E. Lawson, (f. m. c.)
Wirt Williams, (a. s.)
George Robertson, (a. s.)
Elias Bayse, (a. s.)
Henry F. Jordan, (a. s.)
Whitman Thomas, (a. s.)
Jackson Bades, (a. s.)
Joe McDowell, (a. s.)
James E. Crank, (a. s.)
William Cheek, (a. s.)
R. N. Ellis, (a. s.)
James Johnson, (a. s.)

The Washington Chronicle relates the following:

In Fredericksburg, at this writing, there are over 12,000 of our wounded. Sunday morning they began crowding into the town. Mr. Slaughter, Mayor of the city, and Mr. Mayer, of the celebrated heights near Fredericksburg, in the full zeal of their patriotic hearts, rallied a few guerrillas and marched three hundred of our wounded into the rebel lines. Poor fellows! theirs is a sad fate. Hungry, thirsty, and weary they were when captured. How much worse are they now! Mayor Slaughter and several other prominent citizens are now in the guard-house at Fredericksburg.

Mayor SLAUGHTER and the several other prominent citizens should have been promptly hung. That is what should have been done with them.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1864.

Appellate Judgeship.

We are authorized by the friends of M. M. BENTON, Esq., to state, that the name of that gentleman will be presented to the District Convention, on the 15th June, as a candidate for the nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

We are authorized to announce W. W. TRIMBLE, Esq., of Harrison county, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals; subject to the decision of the Union Convention, to assemble in Frankfort.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors, will be held at the Tobacco Exchange, on the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1864, in the city of Louisville, on the first day of the State Tobacco Exhibition, for the purpose of receiving propositions from the several local Societies for holding with them the Seventh Annual Kentucky State Fair. Parties making propositions will please accompany them by statements of the extent of their grounds, the size and character of their buildings, fences, &c., and the nature of the public thoroughfares by which they are reached.

A full attendance is desired. A liberal List of Premiums will be made. I have petitions, propositions, and business of great importance to lay before the Board. I hope to see all the members present. L. J. BRADFORD, President.

Augusta, May 21, 1864—31st St.

Metcalfe's Reports—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested if, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUM'D," NASHVILLE, TENN., July 24, 1863.

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. Rosecrans."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal lines, for the use of the army, (140 one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863.

"Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and miasmatic influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout its whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend its use to all persons who are exposed to unhealthy climates."

H. W. FOGLE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission," January 1, 1864—6m.

Colored Substitutes.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACT. ASST. PRO. MAR. GEN., Louisville, Ky., May 16, 1864.

THE rule under which a colored man could not be accepted as a substitute for a white man who is drafted, is now changed so that colored persons may be accepted as substitutes in any case. Major 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. Pro. Mar. Gen. May 20, 1864, [chrg. Lou. Press.] 31m-323

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Garrard county, Ky., on the 17th of May, 1864, a negro boy belonging to Levi Reynolds. The boy's name is WILLIS, he is of a dark copper color, 19 years old, weighs 170 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. BOWMAN, Jailor Garrard Co., May 20, 1864—1m-7-323.

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much of the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes or notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 5th and 10th dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000), Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars (\$50), One Hundred Dollars (\$100), Five Hundred Dollars (\$500), and One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium; or receive their drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose. Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Louisville, Ky.
" " " Cincinnati, Ohio.
" " " Parkersburg, W. Va.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers.

May 7, 1864—w&tw-317.

J. L. & W. H. Waggener,

Corner Main and St. Clair Streets, Frankfort,

ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF THEIR

SECOND IMPORTATION

of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, DOMESTICS,

PRINTS, &c., &c., &c.

WHICH THEY OFFER AT THE LOWEST PRICES

FOR CASH ONLY.

An examination of their stock is respectfully solicited.

Frankfort, April 23, 1864—4m-312.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

Macaulay, Golden and Weaver.....Managers.
H. F. Weaver.....Stage Manager.

BENEFIT OF
BELLA GOLDEN.

Last Night of the Season but One.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1864, will be presented the great Parisian Drama of

CAMILLE,
OR
The Fate of a Coquette.

BELLA GOLDEN AS CAMILLE!
B. MACAULEY AS ARMAND DUVAL.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21, 1864, Mr. B. Macaulay's Benefit.

May 20, 1864—tw1-323.

NOTICE.

I DESIRE to hire for the balance of the year 1864, a GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, about 18 years of age, with some experience—without any kind of incumbrance whatever. For such the highest price will be given. Address Box 96, Postoffice, Frankfort, Ky.

May 15, 1864—tw3w-322.

National Unionist copy to amount of \$2 and send bill to this office.

NOTICE TO Owners of Impressed Negroes.

ALL persons that have furnished slave labor by reason of the impressment, made in pursuance to General Order 41, series 1863, Headquarters District of Kentucky, and General Order 17, series 1863, Headquarters District Northern Central Kentucky, and have not received pay for their labor, will forward to me without delay statement, made under oath, of the whole amount of service rendered, the amount received, "either money or clothing," the month the service was rendered, the name of negro, and by whom employed. These statements will be forwarded promptly, in order that the rolls for payment may be completed and the business pertaining to the impressment finished. They will be made in duplicate on the following blank form:

W. W. WOODWARD,
Capt. and Pro. Mar. 1st Dist. of Ky.
I,.....of the county of.....State of Kentucky, do solemnly swear, [or affirm,] that I furnished the following negroes.....for labor, on the Government works, in pursuance to General Order No. 17, series 1863, District Northern Central Kentucky, and that they remained in employ of the Government, as follows: August.....days; September.....days; October.....days; November.....days; December.....days; January.....days; February.....days; and that I have received from the Government.....dollars.....cents, in part pay for said labor; and there is yet due me.....dollars and.....cents for said labor.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this.....day of.....A. D. 1864.

Lexington, May 17, 1864—2w-[chrg. Unionist.]

LATONIA SPRINGS, KENTUCKY.

THIS long established and fashionable public resort, situated 4 miles south of Covington, in the beautiful valley of the Bank Lick—one of the most desirable places in this part of the State is now offered for sale, on most reasonable terms. It will be sold with 20 acres of land, including the Springs and all the buildings, furniture, &c., in good condition for carrying on an extensive and profitable business—or it will be sold in connection with the whole farm of 100 acres; on which is a model Vineyard of 20,000 vines, which yields a superior quality of wine, and abundance of fruits of all kinds, gardens, &c. The place is in good order, and has been kept twenty-one years by the proprietor, whose age and infirmity alone induce him now to part with it. For terms apply to S. MOSHER, On the Premises.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Suggestions to Farmers.

Another draft has been made upon the Agricultural labor of the Northwest by the call of the Governors for 85,000 men for an hundred days. The question arises how the deficiency of labor thus occasioned can be made up. We see but two or three chances of balancing the account.

In the first place, those who are left can perform a little more than they had intended. The task of whipping the rebellion and at the same time keeping the country supplied with the necessities of life is decidedly extraordinary, and this is no time for any patriot, whether in the field of war or the field of work, to consult his ease. Those at home can perform an extra task and still be far more comfortably situated than those who are marshaled in defense of the Government. Increased enterprise and labor at home should be deemed a patriotic duty, but they have also the stimulant of extra profit.

In the second place, the agriculturist will find it greatly to their advantage to employ more machinery, especially in harvesting the coming crops. It is true that most of the larger farmers are already supplied with machinery, but the smaller producers should now co-operate for the purchase of mowers, reapers, &c., as one machine would do work for several farms as well as one. Two, four, six, or more can thus divide the cost amongst them and own the machine. It will be difficult if not impossible to cut the coming crop in consequence of the scarcity of hands, without increased machinery. Several farmers can own a reaper or mower and co-operate in cutting each others harvest. Let a little mutual good feeling prevail in this regard. Should each one insist upon cutting his harvest first the difficulty could be readily settled by lot.

In the third place the women should be ready and willing to help in such field work as is within their strength. A woman can drop or cover corn as well as a man; indeed in some localities both daughters and mothers have been in the habit of turning out in corn planting. Then when the cultivation comes on they can "set up" the little corn that may be disturbed by the cultivator or plow, and here and there a vigorous and ambitious daughter of the farmer can help in working the teams. Many a woman during the American revolution plowed, planted, and gathered into barns while their husbands and fathers were achieving the independence of their country. To render such assistance now will be worth speaking of hereafter.

We suggest also that the farmers continue to plow and plant till the middle of June. It may all ripen in which case a larger profit will be derived; but should frost nip it too early, it will still pay as feed, for beef will be high. The wheat crop will be light, and the unfavorable spring prevented the planting of but a small area in oats; consequently the main reliance will be on corn, of which there cannot be too much planted. By the time the fall work comes on, it is expected there will be a considerable accession to agricultural labor from foreign countries, and perhaps from the South also. The democrats promised us a great influx of negroes in case the war should liberate them; but like most of their promises the fulfillment cannot yet be seen. At all events get the grain into the ground, cultivate early and late, and the country will be benefited.

We suggest also that unusual attention be given to the production of beans, and such vegetables as can be profitably used for food for man and beast. Ruta bagas do well in a latitude North of this and are a most profitable food for stock. Beans do well on almost any poor land; do not hesitate to plant them. Potatoes do best in this latitude as a general thing planted early, but this season plant if it is not till the last of June. Then immediately after wheat harvest sow buckwheat copiously; it will help out the wheat deficiency and bring a large profit.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on April 7, 1864, a negro boy calling himself JIM. He is of black color, weighs about 100 pounds, and 15 years old. Says he belongs to Eliza Hoskins, of Garrard county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 3, 1864-lm-1635.

NOTICE.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. John M. Harlan, guardian, &c., vs. Mary P. Graham, &c.

THE creditors of C. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate, properly proven to the undersigned, at his office in Frankfort, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE NEXT; at which time the examination will close by order of the Court. L. HORD, Commissioner. April 15, 1864-507-td

NOTICE.

ANDERSON COUNTY, April 5, 1864. I HAVE in my possession a negro boy, who calls himself WILLIAM STINSON, and says he belongs to a man named Bruce Sanders, of Boone county, Ky. Said negro is about 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds, and black color.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. LEMUEL HAMMOND, J. A. C. May 17, 1864-wlm-1637.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, on the 18th day of April, 1864, a negro man about 40 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high. Says he belongs to Eliza Wilson, of Shelby county, Kentucky.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, January 25, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. Jan. 23, 1864.

S. C. BULL, Bookkeeper.

January 28, 1864.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash. I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it. Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-tf. K. P. PEPPER.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving and will continue to receive, weekly, additions to their already large and varied stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We call the special attention of the Ladies to our stock of DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c. We will be pleased at all times to see our friends and customers, and take pleasure in showing our Goods to ONE AND ALL.

Our Goods were purchased in the best Eastern market FOR CASH, and we intend to sell them AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST. Call and see for yourselves. GRAY & SAFFELL.

CARPETS.

Just received a lot of Extra No. 1, two and three-ply Carpets, which we offer at Cincinnati prices.

March 2, 1864-tf. GRAY & SAFFELL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 23rd day of April, 1864, a negro man calling himself DEERING. He is of yellow color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 140 pounds, about 22 years of age. Says he belongs to Mrs. Sally Crutchoff, of Boyle county Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. May 9, 1864-wlm.

NOTICE.

COVINGTON, KY., March 31, 1864. WAS COMMITTED to me, as Jailer of Kenton county, Ky., on the 21st day of March, 1864, TOM, a negro man supposed to belong to Nancy Rogers, of Boone county, Ky., 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, mulatto color, 24 years of age, and dressed in buttoned jeans. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. A. H. HEROD, Jailer Kenton county, Ky. April 4, 1864. wlm.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. Francis Brewer's adm'r, Pl't, vs. Francis Brewer's heirs, &c., Def'ts. In Equity.

BY an order of the Franklin Circuit Court, this cause was referred to the undersigned, to hear proof and audit the debts against the estate of Francis Brewer, deceased, to report the assets which have come to, and may yet be in, the hands of the administrator, take proof of, and report, the value of the assets; and hear proof and report upon such matters connected with said estate as may be desired by any of the parties to the action.

Parties interested will present their proof, and creditors file their claims properly proven, before me at my office in Frankfort, by the SECOND MONDAY IN JUNE, 1864. G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner Franklin Circuit Court. [Harlan & Harlan, Attorneys.] March 26, 1864-td.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. J. Harlan's adm'r, Pl't, vs. J. Harlan's heirs and others, Def'ts. In Equity.

This cause has been referred to the undersigned, to

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 13, 1864-wktw3m-320.

Proclamation of the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 29, 1864-wktw3m.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral or Wind Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America.

But the name of Dr. Bull is not to be associated with the name of a single compound, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

IN DYSPEPSIA, and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of the medicinal BOURBON WHISKY, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the CEDRON BITTERS one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific. In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS; In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS; IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA; And in FEVER AND AGUE; It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. August 8, 1863-tf.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS. Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!! Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge. October 28, 1863-6m.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. R. GRAHAM & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-wktwlv.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Green, Blue, Red, Yellow, Orange, Purple, Pink, Brown, Grey, White, &c.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge of what colors are best adapted to each other, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 250 Broadway, Boston. For sale by druggists and dealers generally. Nov. 25, 1863 wly.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST! INSURE WITH THE

RETINA FIRE INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.

1. FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS accepted, now as heretofore, at fair rates and liberal conditions.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE COMMONWEALTH OFFICE JOB ROOMS Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. 2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY. 1 vol. Price 5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION. 1 vol. Price 3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HARRISON. 1 vol. Price 3 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6. Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES. 1 vol. Price 5 00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nashville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Jan. 9, 1864.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M. Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M. Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

Leave Nicholasville 12:20 P. M. Covington 8:00 P. M. Lexington 1:10 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Cincinnati 8:00 A. M. St. Louis 10:40 A. M. And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & O. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th of July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, (\$200), for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. March 21, 1864-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24 day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. May 4, 1864-wktw3m-316.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Phillips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary. Feb. 12, 1864-wktw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State